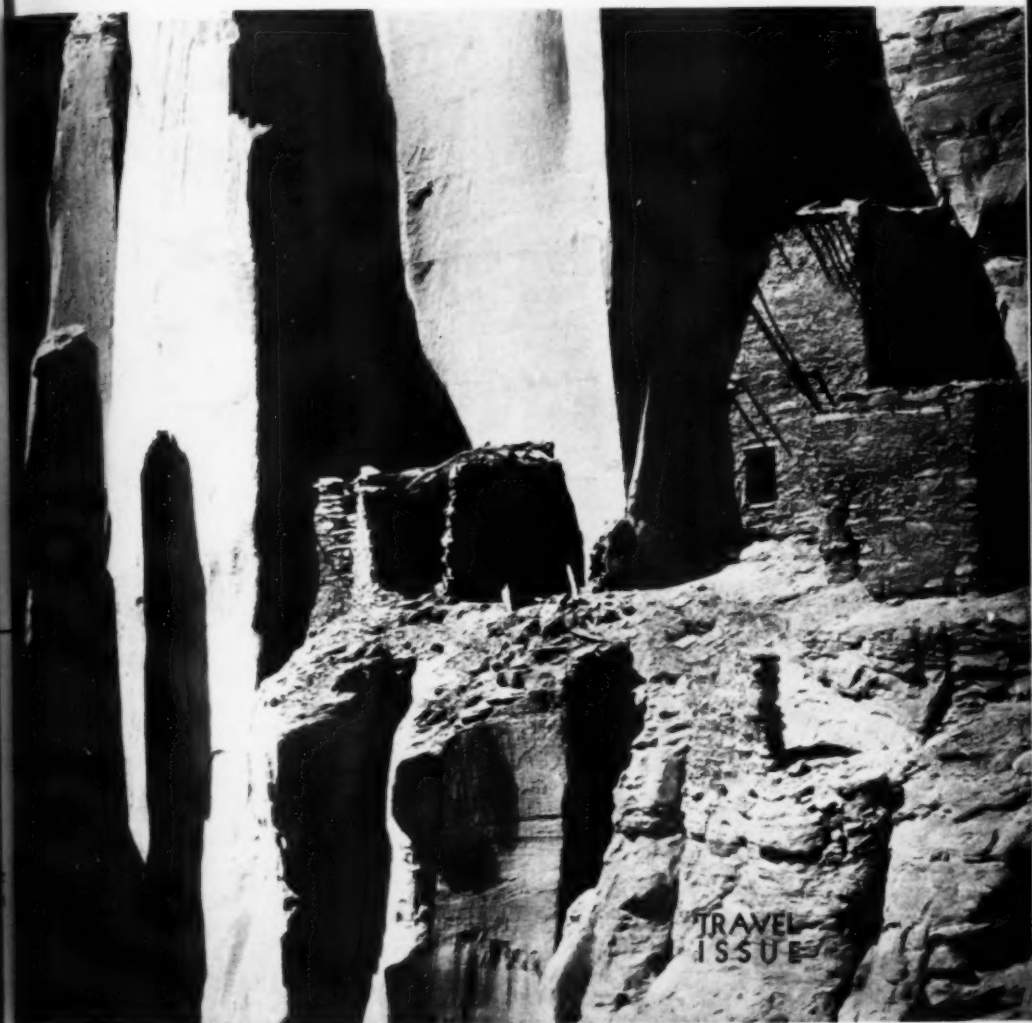


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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS—Page Fourteen

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Those ancient villages . . . stand as visible reminders of an enlightened, though primitive, people who played a most important part in the conquest of our arid Southwest centuries before European mariners dreamed of a New World; they merit restoration and protection as an irreplaceable inheritance of our nation from its prehistoric predecessors.—NEIL MERTON JUDD.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by
The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

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National Park Service

This view of a logging operation outside the boundaries of Olympic National Primeval Park shows what local loggers want to do to the remnant of rain forest being preserved inside the park. In the Olympic country they do not even practice selective logging.

JULY.

Hold the Olympic Park Intact

FOUR bills and a resolution, relating to the Olympic National Primeval Park, have been introduced in the 80th Congress. The purpose of this legislation is to remove large tracts of the magnificent rain forest from the park and make it available to the loggers.

Your Association, recognizing the seriousness of this latest attack upon the park, issued, in April, News Release No. 54, which explained the Association's stand on this matter. The release was sent to allied organizations, for it was felt that the heads of these groups would want to know the Association's stand, and to formulate their own plans in accordance with it.

The Association takes the view that there must be no compromise with the Olympic lumber interests. Appeasement now will lead to further demands later on.

During the war, these same loggers pressed for opening the park for the cutting of Sitka spruce for airplane construction. The Interior Department refused to let down the bars. Today the loggers are using the excuse of a supposed shortage of timber for housing. According to the lumbermen's authoritative magazine, *West Coast Lumberman*, there is enough timber in Washington and Oregon outside the national parks to build 73,000,000 five-room homes. Having wasted the timber supply in their vicinity around the park, they are now crying for the park timber, simply to keep their mills operating for another few years. Furthermore, quantities of northwestern lumber are being exported abroad. There is, therefore, no reason why the people of the United States should sacrifice one of their most superb nature reservations solely for the sake of these sawmills.

The late Congressman Norman introduced H. J. Res. 84, which would establish a commission to report on what parts of

the park, in the opinion of the commission, are valuable primarily for timber and other commercial use, and which are primarily of scenic, recreational and wildlife importance. This commission would be heavily loaded in favor of the local interests, and could not be expected to render a fair verdict. Six of its nine members would represent local interests, including representatives from the lumber employees, the West Coast Lumberman's Association, the civic and farming interests of Gray's Harbor, the towns of Port Angeles and Port Townsend, and the state game commission. The other three members would represent the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the National Parks Association. Needless to say, inclusion of the Association on the proposed commission was done without the Association's knowledge. The creation of such a commission would almost certainly result in drastic mutilation of the national park. It should be mentioned that the Senate of the State of Washington has issued S. J. Memorial No. 8, memorializing Congress to pass H. J. Res. 84.

Senator Magnuson has introduced S. 711, to eliminate from the park the tract of forest immediately north and northeast of Lake Quinault, comprising 18,185 acres. Most of this is private land, on which lumbering operations have been in progress for some time.

The National Park Service has been studying the present boundaries of the park, with the object of simplifying its administration. The Secretary of the Interior has recommended the elimination of 56,396 acres, including those covered by the Magnuson bill, and additional sections along the lower reaches of the Queets, Hoh, Bogachiel and Calawah Rivers, which contain magnificent forests. After studying these recommendations, Congressmen Norman

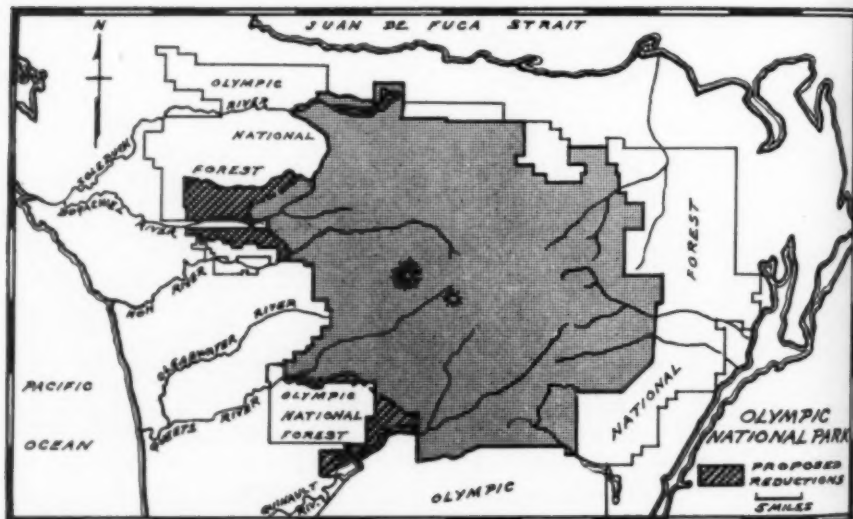
and Jackson of Washington introduced H. R. 2750 and H. R. 2751, and Senator Cain introduced S. 1240, identical bills which would remove these lands from the park and return them to the national forest. In the opinion of the National Parks Association, the elimination of tracts of primeval forest, as proposed in H. R. 2750, H. R. 2751 and S. 1240 is not only undesirable, but would be making a concession to local demands in violation of the national interest. Furthermore, it could be an entering wedge leading to the eventual disintegration of the national park system in response to local demands. Accordingly, the National Parks Association is opposing all efforts to invade the park.

The original Norman resolution has not been withdrawn, and continues to represent the most critical threat to the park. There is danger that if a serious controversy should develop, it might be enacted as a solution. That must be avoided. The four bills provide opportunity for unbiased hearings before congressional committees.

Hearings before a prejudiced commission, already motivated on the side of the lumber interests, would not be likely to result in findings based on the national good.

The Association has said again and again, and we wish to reiterate that with our nation's growth in population there increases the human need for the refreshment that only the great outdoors can give. Today most of the great national parks are overcrowded, notably Yellowstone, Yosemite, Lassen, Sequoia, Mount Rainier and Glacier. It should be clear to anyone who has visited one of these parks at the peak of the travel season that we need more and larger wilderness reservations, not fewer and smaller ones. So also in the Olympics, where some with a vision of these needs have already pointed to certain areas not now within the park that should be added; and all should certainly recognize that where added lands are already required to meet an increasing public need, it is indeed imperative to safeguard all of the land now within the Olympic boundaries.

In reverse of former policies and statements of the Department of the Interior, the Department is offering to the loggers three park extensions.



THE OLYMPIC ATTACK

By OLAUS J. MURIE

WHEN the first explorers came west from the eastern seaboard, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and reached the Pacific coast, they found a forest the like of which they could not have found elsewhere on the continent. They found fertile valleys built up from centuries of organic deposition, wooded mountain slopes and lowland forests, where an abundance of life-giving rain had grown trees of giant size, where an understory of ferns and vine maple, and a mass of vigorous plant growth provided food and cover for abundant wildlife, where clean streams were filled with trout and salmon. It was a land good to live in—a land of beauty that to this day has given inspiration to those who visit, and to those who live there.

It was inevitable that people should flock to the Pacific coast to live, that they should build great cities there, and develop great industries. Perhaps inevitable, too, in their exuberance in a rich new land, that they should indulge in reckless exploitation. In great haste they began to clear land.

Many will remember those days of land clearing, when huge Douglas firs much sought after now by commercial interests, were cut down and systematically burned. Holes were bored into the great logs to make draft for the fire, so as to burn the logs more efficiently. In those days the cry was, "Get rid of the forest! Clear the land!"

How we have wallowed in our resources! This is the land of opportunity! Make the most of it while it lasts!

Today, scarcity is beginning to be felt. The fir logs that only a generation ago were burned to get rid of them, have become of great value. Yet we have not been scared enough to avoid lumbering waste. We are still depending on virgin timber. Sustained yield, thanks to the research of foresters, is being put into practice, so far as possible, but it is still partly in the hopeful stage. In

the rain forests of the Pacific coast there is no such thing as sustained yield practice. Lumber interests have urged that *selective* logging should be permitted in Olympic National Park. Ask them point blank and they will have to admit that it is not possible. It just isn't practical in such forests. We have not yet learned how. The nearest thing to it is block cutting, which means cleaning up everything over a certain area, and leaving other blocks of timber untouched, to help reseed the cutover portions.

In spite of this wasteful method of using up our coastal forests, the commercial interests seem to be in a great hurry to get at what we have left—to cut it and get it over with.

But people generally are beginning to be aware of the trend. Moreover, we are discovering that forests can produce more than timber. We are discovering that a fine forest is a good place to be in. In greater and greater numbers we go to our forests on our vacations, to be ourselves for a season, to have our feet on the ground, and, consciously or not, to worship.

Our modern civilization is feeling the need for this. Instead of going to a psychiatrist when complexities of modern life get us down, we go to the mountains, the open desert, or the cool green forests to regain our mental equilibrium—go there to feel again the vitality that should rightfully be ours, and to know again the zest that characterized our fathers on the frontier.

All honor to the State of Washington, and its friends and cooperators throughout our land, who made possible the creation of Olympic National Park, to preserve for the people an outstanding mountain mass and a generous portion of the coastal rain forest.

People of the State of Washington, have you familiarized yourselves with the issue that has arisen repeatedly over your Olym-



National Park Service

Between the magnificent forests of the Begachiel extensions lies the "exchange strip" which should be added to the park to facilitate administration.

pic National Park, and that now has arisen again? Do you realize what you have there?

A few more thousand acres logged off to contribute little to the national supply of board feet, to enrich the particular commercial interests that take part, will mean in the end, that you will have a few more thousand acres of devastated land, never again to know the grandeur that those acres now carry.

You have the forest primeval where grow Douglas firs, the finest of their kind; massive hemlock, sitka spruce, cedar, pine; and in the bottom lands the big-leaved maple, thickets of vine maple and salmon berry, where the wapiti feed in winter; and the mountain slopes with ferns and huckleberry, where you find the Columbia black-tailed

deer. Here the elk are still plentiful—the Roosevelt elk, finest of its kind. Here is a fauna and flora that will delight the people for many generations to come.

We use billions of board feet throughout the world to build places of amusement, theatres, art galleries, cathedrals. We use tons of lumber to provide temporary seats for a parade, or grandstands for athletic games. We throw tons of paper out the windows when a celebrity comes to New York; but we are asked to be niggardly in providing adequate space in one of our finest national parks. We are asked to give up for exploitation and a few fleeting dollars a portion of the park that is the most primitive and least marred. We are asked to restrict further our few remaining areas of natural

beauty, at a time when we are awakening more than ever to the recreational possibilities of our wilderness—when such wildernesses are already showing signs of crowding.

It is easy to understand the unenviable position of the National Park Service. This Service has been given the important responsibility of protecting from abuse a nation-wide system of parks and monuments—selected areas desired by the American people to be kept in their original state for the enjoyment of the people for all time. We, the people of America, have asked the Park Service to protect these treasures from ourselves. We are constantly trying to break down the barriers we have set up. We try to take for special use a little here, a little there. Piecemeal we try to push back the boundaries of our national parks. Bit by bit we apply pressures to tarnish the pristine beauties of these natural areas by lowering the standards of their administration. Is it not logical that the administrators would find it difficult to determine what is the public will? How much primeval land do we want? It must be a perplexing problem to know just how much boundary revision can be permitted in the public interest, without seriously interfering with the true purpose of a national park.

It is necessary for the people themselves to take a hand, to study future human needs, to reassert their fundamental desire to keep adequate recreation areas for the future, while it is still possible to save them. It is right for the people, the friends and supporters of the institution of national parks and its administrators, to come to the assistance of the National Park Service and say:

"No, we do not wish to reduce the size of Olympic National Park. The people of the United States, the citizens of the State of Washington, have recognized its superlative quality. We have had the wisdom to safeguard it before it was too late. Every passing year emphasizes the wisdom of this action. We are aware of the recurring at-

tacks on the boundaries. We note the resolutions to study the boundaries further, to form committees to determine how much farther commercial interests may encroach upon the territory we have won for future generations. We say to you that these are softening devices, to make it easier to shrink still further the size of the park. We realize such measures are hard to combat, but our wish is to retain for a high and worthy purpose what we have dedicated for such use."

And we say further: "In particular, we believe the Bogachiel area is an important part of this park, constituting a valuable wilderness element of the area, the retention of which will win for us gratitude of the people of tomorrow. We see in the present national trend the future need of more, rather than less, of such lands. We believe that our children will support our judgment. We wish to let them have the opportunity to make their own choice."

By such words we should give assurance to the hard pressed administrators of the National Park Service that we are ready to back them up in keeping our parks intact. By such action we should support them, and encourage them to go forward on the program on which the National Park Service was established.

House Joint Resolution 34, calling for a commission to determine how much of Olympic Park is "valuable primarily for timber," was a direct threat against the integrity of the park. Its intention is an effort to undo some of what we have already accomplished. Later, two identical bills, H.R. 2750 and 2751, were introduced by the late Representative Norman and Representative Jackson, to eliminate 56,000 acres from the park, including a superb wilderness area along the Bogachiel River.

These three bills constitute an attack on the Olympic National Park, and we who are defenders of the public interest and the interest of future generations in America's precious primeval parks, must earnestly resist this attack.

YOUR HERITAGE

A STATEMENT CLARIFYING THE THREATENED FEDERAL LANDGRAB

By KENNETH A. REID, Executive Director
Isaak Walton League of America

THE remaining federal estate—the lands owned and administered by the federal government—comprise approximately 411,000,000 acres and lie principally in the eleven public land states of the West. These lands are embraced principally in national forests, Taylor grazing districts, public domain, Indian reservations and national parks. Protection and sustained yield management of their basic natural resources, such as timber and forage, from indiscriminate and short sighted exploitation, which has characterized the use of much of our privately owned land, is of vital concern to the sustained economy of the West and of the nation. This is especially true of the watershed protection afforded by long range management.

But the continued management of these lands on a public basis is vital from another important standpoint. Within these federal lands lies the greatest remaining opportunity for the average citizen to see and enjoy the out-of-doors under wild and wilderness conditions that are becoming increasingly rare as population increases and private land is more intensively settled. It is our land and we are free to enjoy its scenic and recreational opportunities without encountering "No Trespassing" signs or being under obligation to the owner. It is a priceless heritage that we should not readily surrender and one which will become increasingly valuable as time goes on.

While watershed protection is the paramount consideration in the administration of these lands, and was so recognized by Congress in the basic acts covering the national forests, certain private interests would subordinate this public consideration to their immediate private profits. Certain segments of the western livestock and lum-

ber industries are cases in point. The former sees only so much grass going to waste unless it is consumed to the last blade by its privately owned livestock, and the latter sees forests only in terms of so many board feet of lumber. Except for the public regulation of these lands, managing the grass and timber on a sustained yield basis, much of it would be gone—and with its passing we would have greatly accelerated floods and droughts, with attendant soil erosion, silting of rivers and reservoirs and a whole train of other public losses.

Grazing, when properly regulated to protect watershed and other values, is an important use of our western federal lands. Permits for grazing domestic livestock already cover the vast majority of the total acreage of these lands. Yellowstone is the only national park where grazing is forbidden by statute. Although grazing is not considered a proper use for the wilderness areas of the national forests, strong pressure from stock interests has resulted in about half of these areas being under grazing permits.

Low grazing fees make the federal lands attractive to stockmen who are located conveniently to them. Consequently, federal administrators are under constant and unremitting pressure from these interests to permit more livestock on the areas under lease and to open up to livestock additional areas. As evidence that the stockmen appreciate the fact that grazing fees on federal land are greatly below those they would have to pay on private land, the sale of a livestock ranch holding a federal grazing permit will bring \$5.00 or more per head for sheep or \$20.00 or more per head for cattle than it would if he did not have a grazing permit. On Taylor grazing land

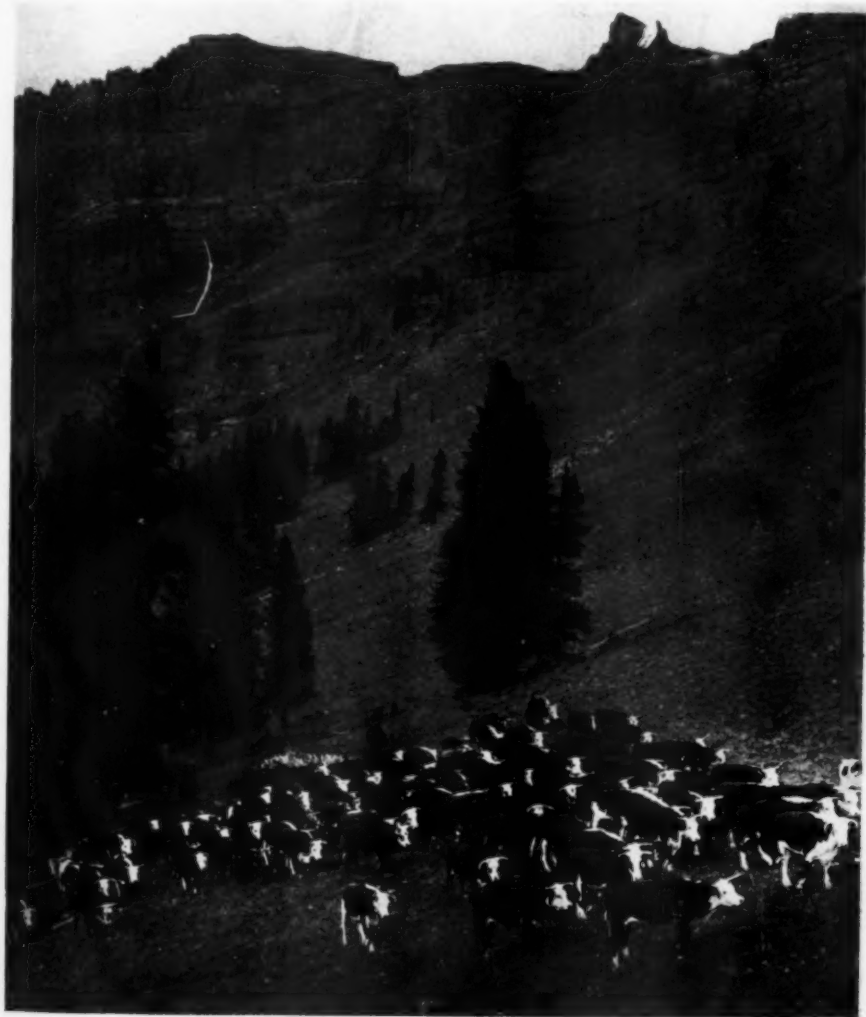
this fee is the ridiculously low amount of one cent per month for sheep and five cents per month per cow. Yet, the permittees are not satisfied and are continually clamoring for more privileges at lower cost and legislation that would freeze their permits into

vested rights, for their personal gain.

The Izaak Walton League of America contends that federal lands belong to all of the people and that every citizen is an equal shareholder therein. It is unalterably opposed to the granting of any special rights

Herefords in Park County, Wyoming.—The avowed objective of the Joint Livestock Committee is to take over the bulk of western federal lands, and this would include the national forests and parts of the national parks.

Charles J. Belden





Overgrazing by livestock results in soil erosion, the disappearance of native plants and natural beauty. Shall we allow our national parks to look like this?

Soil Conservation Service

or privileges superior to those of the government or the public. Failure on the part of the permittee stockmen to admit this point of public ownership in the federal lands is responsible for most of the differences over management of lands in the West. Legally the permittees have no more ownership in federal lands than any other citizen, but they persist in contending that their prior use, or misuse, of this land for grazing purposes has given them a vested right. That we deny, and must continue to deny, and see that no act of Congress ever establishes such a right, for on that point hinges the campaign to appropriate for their own private use the bulk of your federal estate.

During the past several sessions of Congress, those inspired by the American National Livestock Association and the National Woolgrowers Association have attempted by various means to establish these vested rights for existing permittees on the national forests and other federal lands. In the present Congress, S. 12 introduced by Senator McCarran, would forbid any in-

crease in the ridiculously low grazing fees on Taylor grazing land. S. 33 by the same author, would set up by legal procedure grazing advisory boards for each national forest under terms that would, in effect, make these boards administrative, and lead to vested rights for the present stock permittees. Several other more sweeping bills would turn vast areas of federal lands over to the states—from where they would surely find their way into the hands of the present permittees through the livestock-controlled state legislatures.

Encouraged by the rather widespread public resentment over the broad encroachment of federal bureaucracy into many lines of human activity, and by their success in practically taking over the management of Taylor grazing administration, the leaders of this special privilege movement raised a great hue and cry about federal bureaucracy tying the livestock industry with so many restrictions and red tape that it could not operate profitably. The states rights banner was waved aloft as a screen for their greed.

In order to strengthen their forces there occurred, within the last year, a marriage of convenience between two traditional enemies, the American National Livestock Association (an association of cattlemen) and the National Woolgrowers Association. From this strange marriage there issued the Joint Livestock Committee whose avowed objective was, according to statements by its own spokesman in the western press, to take over, either by actual title or virtual control, the bulk of the federal lands in the West. They embarked on a most ambitious program, announcing that they would introduce in this session of Congress legislation to accomplish the following:

1. Return to the states all Taylor grazing lands and public domain that was capable of supporting so many livestock units per section. The "return to the states" language is theirs, although it is difficult to see how land could be returned to the states when the western states themselves were created out of the federal lands.

a. Sale of this land at prices ranging from nine cents to \$2.80 per acre, based on the

carrying capacity of livestock per section, such carrying capacity and prices, presumably, to be made on the stockman's approval.

b. The terms would be ten percent down to the federal government and the balance, or ninety percent, to the state over a thirty year period, with interest at one and a half percent and the only people permitted to buy this land would be the existing permittees.

2. Elimination from the national forests of lands "primarily valuable for livestock grazing."

3. Elimination from the national parks and monuments of "areas that never should have been included."

It is hard to conceive of a more high-handed special privilege movement than this attempted landgrab. Under the price and terms, it would amount to a virtual gift to the existing permittees, and to them alone.

One of their arguments for transferring this land to private ownership was to put more land on the tax rolls, yet, it would not be taxable until title passed to the grazer at the end of thirty years, and by that time much of it would likely be in such shape that no private individual would

Glacier National Primeval Park.—Almost the last undisturbed flower-filled mountain meadows of our country are in the national parks, and these must continue to be preserved for human enjoyment.

Hileman



want to own it, and it would be turned back on the government in a ruined condition. Furthermore, we cannot take the plea of tax revenue very seriously when we look at the record on Taylor grazing land. Here the Taylor Grazing Act provided that fifty percent of the grazing fees should be returned to the state for the use of counties, in lieu of taxes. But the same permittees who are behind this landgrab movement saw to it that their state legislatures enacted laws turning this whole amount back to the advisory boards in the grazing districts from which it came, so that not one cent went to the counties for support of schools, roads, and so on.

The leaders of this attempted landgrab infer that they represent the stockmen of America. Their own publicity has begun to boomerang, with the result that numerous responsible western stockmen and a number of western stock associations have gone on record against any such proposal and the Legislature of the State of Idaho has memorialized Congress against such a land transfer. Actually the movement represents only a fraction of the western livestock industry, but a vociferous fraction which somehow manages to wield considerable political power and finds Congressmen and Senators willing to introduce their selfish measures.

One of the first setbacks the landgrab movement received was when the sponsors demanded the ouster of John W. Spencer, Regional Forester at Denver, ostensibly because Spencer had used some picturesque language, rather accurately describing the leaders of this movement, but actually because he persisted in discharging his public duty well, which meant refusing their unreasonable demands. The resultant publicity, added to that previously put out by them on their plans, began to arouse reasonable stockmen and the public generally throughout the nation. There is now a widespread reaction against the avowed objectives of the Joint Livestock Committee, and we doubt if such a bill will be introduced

in this session; their strategy will probably be to wait until some later date when they think the public has forgotten about it, pressing, in the meantime, for passage of S. 33, seeking to make permittee-controlled "Taylor grazing districts" out of the national forests.

The antipathy of those behind this landgrab movement against federal land agencies is in direct proportion to the degree of control or protection afforded natural resources by the administrative agency. Their complaints start mildly with Taylor grazing and public domain lands because they've practically managed the grazing there themselves; increase against the forest service, and reach their maximum in denouncing the National Park Service as a landgrabbing agency whose greed is insatiable. The last accusation reminds us of the little boy who, when the plum he was reaching for was taken away, lay down on the floor and kicked and screamed.

The actual would-be landgrabbers have made much of the protection policy of the Park Service as "bottling up economic resources," painting the picture as though it were strangling the economic life of America in its exclusion of domestic livestock and lumbering operations within the park borders. Along with such blasts, they usually give impressive figures and percentages on the amount of federal lands in the western states, with the inference that the total area is bottled up in parks and monuments. Actually, the national parks and monuments represent the smallest of the major federal land classifications and, together with the wilderness areas of the national forests, represent the only important federal land classifications on which economic use of timber, forage and other natural resources is not regularly permitted. And even there, as stated before, strong political pressure has forced grazing on some of the parks and monuments and about half of the wilderness areas.

The facts are, that the total area of all the national parks and national monuments

in continental United States represent but sixty-five hundredths of one percent of the land and water area, and the total of all the wilderness areas of the forest service represent but seventy-five hundredths of one percent. When we consider that grazing is already permitted in a considerable portion of these areas and that much of the balance is unsuitable for grazing, such as the bare heights of Glacier and Rocky Mountain and the barren depths of Grand Canyon—and that the wilderness areas were created in comparatively recent years out of the poorest and most inaccessible lands in the forests—the actual combined area of national parks and wilderness areas, which contain economically obtainable timber and forage is probably less than one-half of one percent. We contend that this area is less, rather than more, than will be needed to accommodate the future requirements of our people, and that nothing but inordinate selfishness and greed would deny this small remnant of a natural America unspoiled for the enjoyment of future generations. Actually, the material resources involved are so infinitesimal that, whether they were completely exploited or completely “bottled up,” would not make a ripple in the economic life of America.

One of the current trial balloons of the ambitious landgrab movement is the Barrett bill H.R. 1330 to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument, on which hearings were held before the sub-committee of the House Public Lands Committee, headed by Barrett, on April 14 and 15. Should this bill pass, it would lend great encouragement to the larger landgrab movement. That it is part and parcel of this larger movement, and intended as an entering wedge for it, is evident. At the hearing in support of the Barrett bill were the leaders of the American National Livestock Association, the National Woolgrowers Association and the

Joint Livestock Committee—the very same organizations that have boldly announced their intent to take over our federal estate.

Instead of the persistent howl of private interests against federal ownership of land, the real land problem crying for attention is federal acquisition of numerous small private holdings within the boundaries of federally owned land. (See *Private Lands in National Parks* in the April-June 1947 issue.) Such small tracts on a stream may bar public fishing in that stream or even access to thousands of acres of public land above. Although the public may own more than ninety-nine percent of an area, the private land may block its public use.

It is, of course, not contemplated that all private land within federal lands should be purchased and put into public ownership, but some key lands should be. The acute problem is the interior private holdings in the national parks, and the wilderness areas of the national forests. These lands have all the rights of private property the same as any other private land. The owners can operate a pig ranch, a sawmill, a dance-hall or anything they choose and the government can do nothing to stop them. The obvious remedy is to buy these lands; but year after year Congress appropriates billions for this or that, while neglecting this responsibility. Every year their acquisition is delayed, public values are impaired and the ultimate cost increases. Three years ago an estimate by the Park Service of the total amount needed to acquire all of the interior private holdings was \$20,000,000; today that figure has risen to \$28,000,000, and if Congress neglects its responsibility another five years it may require \$50,000,000 to do the job. What we need is to focus the attention of Congress on the abuses of private land within the national parks and wilderness areas and get the needed job of acquisition completed before it is too late.

In June your Executive Secretary spent three days in Shenandoah National Park, staying at attractive Dickey Ridge Lodge. He visited park headquarters where he talked with Superintendent Edward D. Freeland and met several other members of the park staff.

National Archeological Monuments

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT was established in 1923 to protect the remains of a prehistoric Indian village. It is located in northwestern New Mexico, and comprises an area of twenty-five and a half acres. The masonry ruins lie in the fertile valley of the Las Animas River. Although the surrounding country is semi-arid, bearing sage, cactus and juniper trees of little food value to man, a large population of the prehistoric Indians thrived upon the agricultural products grown in the irrigated river bottomlands. Their chief food crop was corn, but they also grew beans and squash, supplementing these foods with wild berries, nuts and herbs. The meat of deer, antelope and other wild animals, as well as the turkey, which apparently was domesticated, completed and varied their diet.

Because these people were mainly agriculturalists they found time in the non-productive winter months to build immense stone houses with timbered roofs; to develop their arts and crafts to a high point of perfection, as in cotton cloth, turkey feather blankets and highly decorated pottery. With this development there evolved the intricate social and political life in which few, if any, other native groups in this country could compare. Their large stone apartment houses, called pueblos (Spanish for village) were made of hand-cut sandstone blocks laid in walls two to three feet thick, in which adobe was used for mortar. The main ruin at Aztec is a quadrangle of stone apartments three stories high that totals 500 rooms and was occupied probably by no less than 1000 people.

The pueblo is made up of rectangular storage and living rooms, as well as a number of circular rooms called kivas, which were used for ceremonial purposes. The largest of the Aztec kivas has been restored by the National Park Service to give visitors a better understanding of the great architectural skill acquired. Construction of the main building was begun about 1100 A. D., as evidenced by tree-ring chronology.¹ The pueblo was occupied for nearly 200 years, although the ancestors of the builders probably had lived in this region for centuries before such large communal dwellings were built. Two groups of Indians occupied Aztec at different periods. We call them the Chaco and the Mesa Verde. Both apparently enjoyed a peaceful and undisturbed existence. A great drought in this part of the country dried up the streams in the last quarter of the 13th century, and forced the people to leave.

Many fine examples of their culture remain: pottery, stone hammers and knives, bone implements and jewelry, woven fabrics and basketry are preserved in the museum at the monument. The name Aztec is derived from the nearby town of that name; between these Indians and the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, there was no connection.

To visit the Aztec ruins, or any of these ancient pueblos, is a thrilling experience. It is particularly so for visitors who have some knowledge of the great wealth of facts about these villages that archeologists have brought to light. To the uninitiated, a crumbling ruin of stone and mud holds little significance. But to know something of the origin of the ruin enables one to reconstruct mentally, not only the building, but the life that went on around it hundreds of years ago. Here once lived people as primeval as the continent itself; here babies were born; here children played, while their elders carried on the daily chores of life; here was happiness, laughter; and there was sorrow, too, and death; here were periods of peace and prosperity, and perhaps sudden devastating raids by enemies. Here, in fact, was a civilization, not at all like ours, but no less meaningful, of no less importance, to those who belonged to it.

We, the later occupants of the land, inherit the relics of that civilization. No

¹ Tree-ring chronology is a system worked out by Arthur E. Douglas of the University of Arizona, for determining dates by counting and studying the annual growth rings in the timbers of ancient ruins, correlated with the rings found in tree trunks and stumps elsewhere.

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It takes but little imagination to visualize the Aztec pueblo as it must have appeared when built about 900 years ago, and when no less than 1000 inhabitants made this a lively scene.

National Park Service

subject relating to once primeval North America is of greater fascination than this; and there is no remnant of the primitive more deserving of our care, that future generations, as well as our own, may experience the pleasure it affords.

Aztec headquarters is at the monument, and the address is Aztec, New Mexico. The monument is reached by railroad to Gallup or Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to Durango, Colorado, thence by bus from these cities to the town of Aztec, one mile from the monument. There is airplane service to the above cities, which connects with the plane to Farmington, New Mexico, fifteen miles west of Aztec. Taxi service is available to the monument from Farmington. There are hotels and tourist courts at Aztec and Farmington, but no overnight accommodations at the monument. U. S. Highway 550 running thirty-six miles south from Durango, and forty-four miles east from Shiprock, New Mexico, passes within a mile of the area, and all roads are hard surfaced. The monument is open all year.

RUINS STABILIZATION, the protection of prehistoric Indian buildings from deterioration, is needed. Rain, ground saturation, capillary action, inadequate drainage, water impoundment, freezing, thawing, wind, injury from visitor use, and grazing of livestock, all are levying heavy toll upon these fragile relics. Many are rapidly following their builders into oblivion. Before the recent war, a number of ruins were partially stabilized. In 1947, funds were allotted for continuing the work, but the sum was inadequate even to take care of needs that developed during the war. Actually, methods of stabilization are still in an experimental stage. Mr. A. E. Buchenberg donated \$1000 to the Southwest Monuments Association, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for developing improved techniques. To keep abreast of deterioration, at least \$20,000 is needed each year.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, in north central New Mexico's Pajarito Plateau, was established in 1916. The plateau consists of ash and basaltic lava from the ancient volcano of which the Jemez Mountains are the remains. The monument, in two separate sections, comprises an area of forty-two square miles of canyons and

ridges. On the floor of Frijoles Canyon is the nearly circular Tyuonyi ruin. Today only the outlines of the walls of about 250 ground floor rooms are visible. The dwelling was constructed around a court in which were three kivas. This remarkable structure was probably built shortly after 1200 when a severe drought had forced the Indians to seek sites like this with an adequate water supply. The canyon is believed to have been inhabited until about 1600. In its north wall, for a distance of two miles, many caves have been gouged out with stone tools by the Indians. In front of the caves the Indians built masonry dwellings one to three stories high, the remains of which are among the chief features of Bandelier. On the canyon floor crops of corn, beans, squash, and possibly cotton, were grown and irrigated with water from the Rito de los Frijoles, a creek flowing through the canyon. Characteristic of the Bandelier Indians is pottery having glazed ornamentation.

Near Yapashi, one of the larger community houses located nine miles from headquarters, the ancient inhabitants built a shrine of two carved mountain lions crouched side by side. The carvings were done in an outcropping of tufa and, in spite of the ravages of time, they clearly retain resemblance to the animals depicted. The significance of the shrine is not known, but it is assumed that success in hunting was the predominant motive. During white man's occupation of the monument area, Pueblo Indians from as far away as Zuni have come to make use of the "powers" of these ancient carvings.

Frijoles Canyon is accessible by road, but other features of the monument in the surrounding wilderness—Painted Cave in Capulin Canyon, Haatse ruins, the Upper and Lower falls of the Frijoles above the junction with the Rio Grande, and the stone lions—are reached only by trail. In the Otowi section of the monument, fifteen miles by road north of the main section, are the Otowi ruins, Tsankawi ruins and numerous cliff dwellings.

In Frijoles Canyon at Bandelier National Monument are the remains of the great Tyuonyi communal dwelling, which was built early in the 13th century and contained 250 ground floor rooms.

Devereux Butler



The lower elevations of the monument lie in the Upper Sonoran life zone, predominantly pinyon and juniper with some prickly pear cactus on the mesa tops and deciduous trees and shrubs along the canyon bottom. Half of the monument lies within the Transition zone which is typified by ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The upper end of the monument reaches into the Canadian zone where spruce, fir and aspen are found. Because of the span of zones within the monument, there is a varied list of wildlife. Mammals include mule deer, black bear, bobcat, coyote, badger, gray fox, ringtail, skunk, beaver and occasionally mountain lion. The larger rodents found in abundance are Abert squirrel, rock squirrel and porcupine. Merriam turkey and scaled quail inhabit the reservation, and migratory waterfowl use the Rio Grande at the lower end of the monument.

The monument is named for Adolph F. A. Bandelier, a Swiss-American who visited the area on foot from 1880 to 1886. Bandelier wrote of Frijoles Canyon in his novel, *The Delight Makers*, a story of the life of these Indians.

Headquarters is in Frijoles Canyon, and the address is Post Office box 1321, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Accommodations are available from May through October 15 at Frijoles Canyon Lodge located near the museum and headquarters. There is also a campground for those who bring their own equipment. Campers' supplies and gasoline are available at the lodge. The monument is reached from Santa Fe north over U. S. Highway 285 sixteen miles to Pojoaque, thence over State Route 4 twenty-six miles to the monument. From the north it is reached over U. S. Highway 285 via Espanola, New Mexico, the junction with U. S. Highway 64 from Raton, New Mexico; and over U. S. Highway 285 from Alamosa, Colorado. There is railroad service to Santa Fe, and automobile transportation is available from there to the monument. The monument is open all year.

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT, in the northeast corner of Arizona, was established in 1931. Encompassing 131 square miles in the heart of the Navajo Indian Reservation, it is the largest of our national archeological monuments. It contains more than 400 prehistoric Indian cliff dwellings, and some of the most spectacular canyon scenery in the Southwest, the scenes of dramatic historic events. The area was a Navajo stronghold from which raids were carried out upon the peaceful pueblos and Spanish settlements. Later, after the territory was ceded to the United States, Colonel Kit Carson commanded an expedition against the stronghold. There are three canyons within the monument—Canyon de Chelly (pronounced *shay yee*), which is twenty-five miles long; Canyon del Muerto, the canyon of death, about twenty miles long, named because of a Navajo massacre by the Spanish there in 1804; and the smaller Monument Canyon, about ten miles long.

The ruins are set on horizontal ledges and in caves that have been eroded in the smooth faces of the red sandstone cliffs which, in many places, rise 800 feet above the canyon floors. Important ruins are White House in Canyon de Chelly; and Mummy Cave, Antelope House and Standing Cow in Canyon del Muerto.

White House is so called because the dwellings on its upper level are coated with white clay. The earliest date of construction, estimated through the study of tree growth rings, has been placed at 1066 A. D. One third of the lower level was carried away by stream erosion before the monument was established. The first two floors of the ruin are skillfully built, but the upper part of the third is not as well constructed, and is thought to have been added by the Hopi Indians during a short period of occupancy in the 16th century. This ruin originally contained 175 rooms and four kivas or ceremonial chambers.

Mummy Cave in Canyon del Muerto is the most valuable and perhaps the most spectacular of the prehistoric sites. It is undoubtedly the oldest continuously occupied spot in North America. It is known to have been lived in for over a thousand years: by the early Basketmakers from about the first century A. D. and continuously through

the pueblo periods until the great drought of 1276 to 1299, during which the occupants left the canyons, never to return.

Antelope House gets its name from the paintings of antelope on the canyon wall south of the ruin. The paintings are of historic Navajo origin, probably 1830. The wall contains pictographs of prehistoric origin.

Standing Cow ruin, once the largest in the canyons, has mostly fallen. It is named for a large painting of a cow in blue and white. This, too, is of Navajo origin. There are also some fine pictographs here.

The Navajo Indians have occupied these canyons for more than 200 years, and today there are 300 of them who spend the warm months here tending flocks of goats and sheep, caring for the peach orchards and raising crops of melons, beans, squash and corn on the alluvial soils of the canyon floors where the prehistoric Indians carried on their agriculture. Crops are watered by the drainage of the Chuska Range and Defiance Plateau during the rainy season, and in spring when snow is melting on the uplands.

Pinyon pine, ponderosa pine and juniper grow along the canyon rims, while cottonwoods and willows are found in a few places in the river bottoms. Plants of the area are sage, evening primrose, several species of asters, purple waterleaf, prickly pear, barrel cactus and cholla. Among the mammals of the area are porcupine, prairie dog, badger, jack rabbit, coyote, ringtail, Abert squirrel and black bear; while the bird population includes such species as raven, phoebe, canyon towhee and turkey vulture.

Headquarters is in the monument at the mouth of Canyon de Chelly, and the address is Chinle, Arizona. Accommodations are available from May 1 to October 15 at Thunderbird Ranch, across the road from headquarters. The ranch has a car especially equipped for trips in the monument. Horseback trips are also arranged, and Navajo Tours, Gallup, New Mexico, conducts automobile trips to the reservation. For visitors coming west on U. S. Highway 66, the monument is reached from Gallup, New Mexico, where U. S. Highway 666 branches north eight miles to a junction with State Route 68. This route runs west, passing through St. Michaels to Ganado, Arizona, and from here six miles to a road branching north to Chinle and the monument. Visitors coming east on U. S. Highway 66 can turn north near Chambers, Arizona, to Ganado. Before one takes these roads, inquiry should be made as to their condition. Visitors should not enter the canyons unless accompanied by a National Park Service ranger or other authorized guide. The monument is open from May 1 to November 1, although government guide service is available the year round for trail trips to the White House ruin.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT, in the Gila River Valley of south central Arizona, was established first as a national park in 1892 through an Act of Congress passed in 1889, and in 1918 it was made a national monument. The area, comprising less than a square mile of typical southern Arizona desert, contains prehistoric ruins built of caliche, an adobe-like substance found in the Gila Valley. A Spanish missionary, Father Kino, reporting the presence of the ruins in 1694, is said to have stated that they had been known to be in their present condition for two hundred years. Archeological investigations reveal that the buildings were erected early in the fourteenth century and probably were occupied for 150 years.

During the first century A. D., a group of already highly developed Indians, whom we call the Hohokam, a Pima word meaning "ancient" or "departed ones," settled along the Salt and Gila river valleys in southern Arizona. They built crude pit-houses of wood and earth; cremated their dead; made red-on-buff pottery, and founded an extraordinary irrigation system for their fields.

After the drought of 1276-1299, a group of Pueblo Indians from the central part of Arizona settled in this region of the Gila and Salt river valleys. We call them the Salados or Salt River people. They lived peacefully beside the earlier and more primitive Hohokam Indians. It is the Salados who had a highly developed architecture, and

who built the Casa Grande watch tower and village. These pueblo people made fine pottery, the black-on-white and the polychrome ware, and they practised inhumation. They adapted their agricultural methods to the irrigation system of the Hohokam.

Around 1420-1450, either because of enemy pressure or poor soil drainage, the Salados left this area. Some of them migrated northeastward and were probably amalgamated with the Zunis. Archeologists believe that the Hohokam never left this region, and that the present day Pima Indians are probably their descendants.

The Pima Reservation is five miles northwest of the monument. A ranching and farming people, these Indians work in the nearby cotton fields. Their relatives, the Papagos, whose reservation is thirty miles southwest, are also ranchers. Both groups used to make baskets and a few still weave some for the trade today. The Maricopa, a Yuma tribe living on the west side of the Pima Reservation south of Phoenix, make tourist trade pottery. The Apache Reservation in the mountains a hundred miles east of here, are a ranching people today, their nineteenth century ferocity having been abated. There are two villages of exiled Mexican Yaqui Indians nearby, who have not adapted themselves to modern culture; Pascua village outside of Tucson, and Guadalupe village south of Phoenix are famous for their yearly Easter week Passion Play depicting the last days of Christ.

Casa Grande, Spanish for "big house," is the only structure remaining of several that once comprised a small village here. Of the others there can be seen little more than the outline of walls. There are remnants of the ancient irrigation system, with a canal seventeen miles long that brought water by gravity from the Gila River to irrigate crops of corn, beans, tobacco, squash and cotton. Casa Grande is a four-story structure containing eleven rooms, and having a flat, parapeted top. It is rectangular, and measures forty by sixty feet, with walls rising more than thirty feet. Today the building reaches to within approximately one foot of its original height. Archeologists say this construction shows a great advance over building methods employed during earlier centuries, when dwellings consisted of the pit-house—the homes of the Hohokam—built partly underground. Casa Grande may have taken ten years to build. The interior wall plaster shows today how it was smoothed on with a rotary motion of the hands. The caliche, when worked, probably had the consistency of putty. Therefore, it was necessary to build the walls in courses two feet high, allowing each to dry and harden before adding another. No forms or molds were used in building the wall. The divisions between the courses are marked by horizontal lines. Juniper, pine and oak poles, floated down the river from mountains fifty miles away, supported the floors. The great height of the house has led to the belief that the building was used as a watch tower, for it is possible to see ten miles across the desert from the tops of the walls. To protect Casa Grande from further weathering, the National Park Service has built above the ruin a roof supported on four columns.

Plants of the monument are the saguaro and barrel cactus, palo verde, creosote, saltbrush and mesquite. In spring the desert is bright with flowers. Mammals living in the vicinity include Sonoran white footed mouse, one species of ground squirrel, wood and kangaroo rats, cottontail and jack rabbits, coyote, badger and skunk. Within the cracks and crevices of the weather-worn walls of Casa Grande live thousands of Mexican free-tailed bats, whose rustlings and scratchings can be heard when one places an ear close to the wall. During April and November twilights the sounds increase and soon the bats start swarming out to fly away on their nightly search for insects. Visitors seldom see these flights, because during the winter tourist season, the bats are hibernating. Also, most visitors have left the monument by sunset time. Among the reptiles there are many species of snakes—the whip, gopher and rattler being the most common—and several species of lizards including the Gila monster. There are also tarantulas, centipedes and scorpions.

Bird life is abundant. Among the more noticeable species there are mourning, white-winged and Inca doves, Gambel quail, Texas nighthawk, roadrunner, cactus wren,

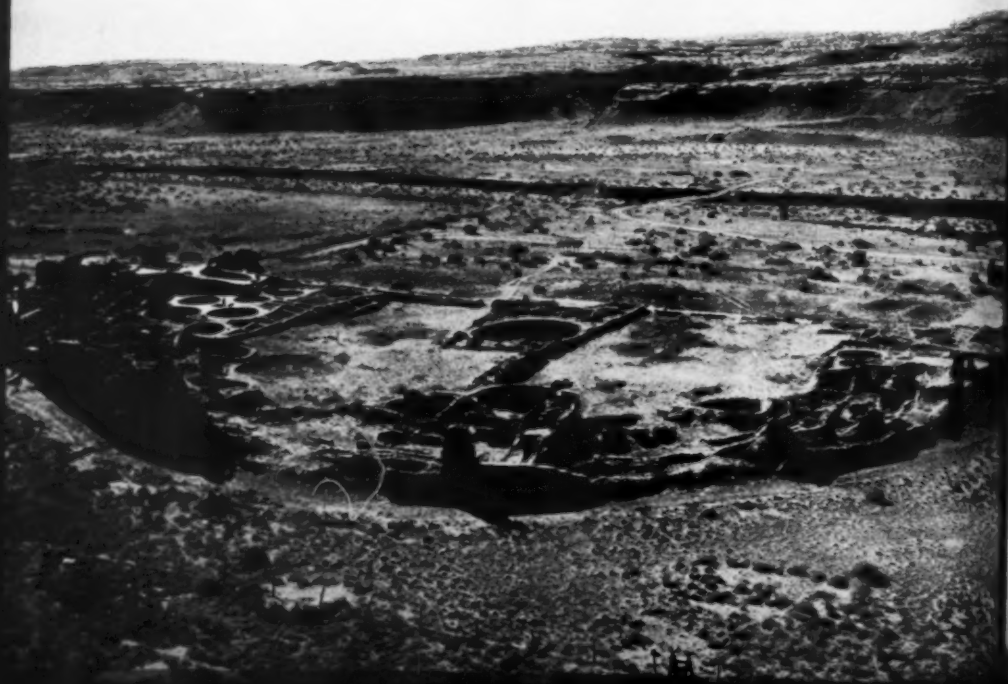
Bendire and crissal thrashers, ash-throated and vermillion fly-catchers, gilded flicker, phainopepla, Gila woodpecker and burrowing owl. During the breeding season, Say phoebes and rough-winged swallows dart in and out through the windows and doorways of the ruins. Pallid horned owls build their nest atop the walls.

Headquarters is at the monument, and the address is Coolidge, Arizona. Modern tourist courts provide overnight accommodations at Coolidge and other nearby towns. The monument is reached over U. S. Highway 89 sixteen miles east from Phoenix to Mesa, and south forty-six miles to Coolidge and the monument. North from Tucson it is reached over U. S. Highway 89 sixty-six miles to Florence, and west nine miles over State Route 287, joining State Route 87 to Coolidge and the monument. Also State Route 87 runs directly from Tucson to Coolidge and the monument. The Southern Pacific Railroad's "Californian," both east and west bound, stops daily at Coolidge, where taxis are available for trips to the monument. Tanner Tours also conducts trips. The reservation is open all year.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT is located in northwestern New Mexico. Established in 1907, it comprises twenty-eight square miles and contains eighteen major ruins and many smaller ones. Built from about 919 A. D. to 1130, Pueblo Bonito, "the beautiful village," is the largest and most impressive. It covers three acres, was four or five stories high, and had 800 rooms and thirty-two kivas. Dr. Neil M. Judd of the Smithsonian Institution, who excavated Pueblo Bonito under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, has said that the pueblo was one of the largest apartment houses anywhere in the world prior to 1887, and he estimated that at one time it may have housed 1200 people. The curved outer north wall of the building was devoid of openings except for peepholes. Access was through doorways in the south side, which was one story high. There were two large inner courts from

In Chaco Canyon the huge D-shaped ruin of Pueblo Bonito can be viewed from the top of a cliff by visitors who make the short climb up steps carved in the rock by the Indians.

National Park Service



which the main part of the building terraced up and formed the shape of a crescent. The masonry of Bonito is varied, showing that it was not all built at the same time; but it is of a higher quality of workmanship than that of any other Southwest pueblo dwelling. Every stone was carefully cut to fit its position, particularly in some of the walls built without mortar, and in some places courses of wider stones give a decorative effect. Situated near the base of a sandstone cliff, the huge D-shaped ruin can be viewed from above by visitors taking the short climb up steps carved by the Indians. From this height a clear idea of the pueblo's plan is obtained. A misfortune came to Bonito in 1941. In that year a huge piece of the cliff, known as Threatening Rock, toppled forward and plunged through the back wall, damaging twenty-one ground floor rooms.

Excavation has brought to light many artifacts, such as the handsome black and white Chaco pottery and turquoise jewelry, including a superb necklace of beads now in the possession of the National Geographic Society. Painted bone, stone and wooden objects also have been found, as well as shells and copper bells obtained through trade. A desire for colorful feathers for sacred dances probably explains the discovery of macaw skeletons in the ruins. These, with the bells and shells, were undoubtedly brought from far to the south in Mexico.

Some of the smaller ruins in the reservation may have been occupied as early as the 7th or 8th centuries. These are pit houses, not comparable with the excellent villages like Pueblo Bonito.

There is no certainty as to what caused the end of the Chaco Canyon civilization, but some authorities believe it may have been brought about through deforestation of the land. This is possible, since deforestation results in a loss of water retention and in soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Life cannot continue without water and fertile soil.

Prior to the war, the work of stabilizing Chaco Canyon's ruins (protecting them from the deteriorating effects of weather without noticeably altering them) had been started. It was resumed in 1946.

Chaco's ruins have been given beautiful Indian names: Chetro Kettle meaning "rain pueblo," Wijiji "turquoise house," Hungo Pavi "crooked nose," Kin Klitso "yellow house," Kin Klizhin "black house," Kin Biniola "house of the winds," and Kin Ya-ah "tall house." A number have been named in Spanish: Pueblo Alto "high village," Una Vida "single life," Casa Chiquita "little house," Penasco Blanco "white rock point," Pueblo Pintado "painted village," and Casa Moreno "brown house."

Headquarters is in the monument at Pueblo Bonito. The address is Bloomfield, New Mexico. Overnight accommodations are available at Gallup, Farmington and Aztec, New Mexico; and at Chaco Canyon Trading Post, there are limited overnight accommodations. The monument is reached from Thoreau on U. S. Highway 66 where State Route 164 branches north sixty-four miles to the monument. From Durango, Colorado, on the north, it is reached over U. S. Highway 55 to Aztec, New Mexico. State Route 55 branches south from here thirty-six miles to a junction with State Route 56, which runs twenty-four miles to the monument. Visitors coming south to Chaco Canyon from Mesa Verde National Primeval Park should stop en route at Aztec Ruins National Monument, near the town of Aztec. Chaco Canyon is open all year.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT, in the canyon of a tributary of the West Fork of the Gila River in the rugged Mogollon Mountains of southwestern New Mexico, is surrounded by the Gila National Forest. Established in 1907, it covers 160 acres, and contains five caves with prehistoric dwellings that were discovered in 1870. Sheltered in an overhanging cliff of yellowish volcanic rock, the dwellings are in a good state of preservation. The largest of the caves, roughly circular in plan, ten feet high and fifty feet in diameter, contains a one-room dwelling. From this cave, two smaller ones are reached through natural arches. Here are homes made of stone and adobe in which finger prints of the builders are still visible. Timbers



Jesse L. Nusbaum

An outstanding feature of the Hovenweep ruins are the stone towers. Some are rectangular, some circular or semi-circular, while others are D-shaped or oval.

used as lintels over doors and windows are still intact because of the protection from weather afforded by the caves. Floor joists in one of the dwellings have been destroyed by fire. A fourth cave contains several small well-preserved rooms; while a fifth, high up in the cliff, is reached by a ladder. An outside wall, with a few small windows, once closed the cave openings, probably as a defense. At the time of discovery, there were water jugs, sandals, baskets, spears, corncobs and cooking utensils strewn over the cave floors, but everything except the cobs have since been stolen by vandals. Two mummies found in the caves are now at the Smithsonian Institution.

The monument, fifty miles from Silver City, New Mexico, is under the care of the Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico. It has no resident custodian, although a caretaker residing at Gila Hot Springs Ranch can be addressed at Box 101, Silver City, New Mexico. Visitors can arrange to be met at Copperas Canyon, reached over State Route 187 north from Silver City, by way of Pinos Altos, twenty-seven miles to a truck trail, and eight miles to the rim of Copperas Canyon. From here visitors are taken in a specially geared truck down a rough trail to the ranch. The ruins are reached on foot or horseback five miles beyond.

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT, on the Utah-Colorado border, is about forty miles west of Cortez, Colorado. It was established in 1923, and consists of four separate areas, two in Colorado and two in Utah, totaling less than one-half square mile. Each area contains a group of prehistoric ruins.

Hovenweep is at the southern edge of a great mesa that breaks away toward the San Juan River a few miles to the south. Many small canyons have eaten into the mesa, and in several there are excellent springs. Probably because of this water supply, a group of Pueblo Indians of the Mesa Verde stock settled in the area during the 12th century. Unique towers are a characteristic of the Hovenweep ruins. Some are rectangular, some circular or semi-circular, others are D-shaped or oval. Nearly all stand on the edge of the rimrock overlooking the canyon heads, others rising from isolated

boulders that sit on the canyon floors. Several of the towers still stand three stories high, and all are of excellent stone masonry like the walls of the pueblos and cliff dwellings of nearby Mesa Verde.

None of the ruins have been excavated and the complete story of the ancient towers and their builders is not known. Their unusual location leads to the belief that they were used for guarding water supplies. In each of the areas of the monument the springs are almost completely surrounded by these tall, thick-walled stone structures, which must have seemed formidable fortresses to people of a bow-and-arrow age. Although many of the towers have limited floor space, made up of two or three rooms built one on top of the other, some are large structures containing many rooms. Others have kivas, so probably they were permanent habitations. Before the advent of overgrazing and consequent soil erosion, rich farm lands surrounded the ruins. It is possible that many of the pueblo farmers lived in small villages near the fields, retreating to the fortress towers when menaced by an invading enemy tribe. Hovenweep was evacuated probably for the same reason as all of the San Juan region. The twenty-four years from 1276 to 1299 A. D., were unusually dry, and during this period the Pueblo Indians drifted to the south and southeast, searching for places with more dependable supplies of water. Hovenweep is a Ute Indian word meaning "deserted valley."

Of the four separate areas in Hovenweep National Monument the Square Tower Canyon contains the greatest number of ruins, there being twelve in all. The largest, Hovenweep Castle, has walls sixty feet long and twenty feet high and is made up of a large number of rooms. Square Tower, Twin Towers and Stronghold House are other imposing buildings of this group. In Holly and Hackberry canyons there are several spectacular towers, some large pueblos and a cave dwelling. The ruins of the Cahon group are not as impressive as the others because they have been badly damaged by vandals in recent years.

From the road near the Cahon ruins may be seen one of the finest views of the Four Corners country. Westward is Navajo Mountain, sacred peak of the Navajos. To the southwest are the spectacular pinnacles of Monument Valley, and farther south the Carizo and Lukachukai Mountains. Towering Shiprock rises to the southeast, and on the eastern horizon is Sleeping Ute Mountain. Swinging in a great arc across the north are the high, snow-capped peaks of Colorado and Utah.

Hovenweep National Monument is administered by the Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Primeval Park, Colorado. During the summer months a park ranger maintains headquarters at the monument and patrols all parts of the reservation. Roads leading to Hovenweep are unimproved and impassable during wet weather. One section of the approach from McElmo Canyon leads up a sandy wash. When dry, the sand makes driving difficult, and during the summer rainy season there is danger of flash floods that strike without warning. Only the Square Tower section can be reached without a guide. Roads to the other ruins are single tracks across the mesas and canyons; Indians and stockmen have worn a maze of similar tracks that soon confuse the uninitiated visitor. Hovenweep has been designated a "reserve area," and until the ruins have been studied thoroughly and stabilized to prevent further deterioration, the general public will not be encouraged to visit it.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, in central Arizona, was established in 1906 to protect one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in the United States. This pueblo is situated in a limestone cliff overlooking Beaver Creek Valley, a branch of the Verde Valley. The cliff itself is a hundred feet high, and the dwelling is set in a large recess, above which there is a projecting ledge sheltering the ruin from rain. The Castle is made of rough blocks of limestone set in earth mortar. Five stories high and forty feet from foundation to top, its twenty rooms have ceilings of mud-covered timbers. Other homes were located in the cliffs nearby. In prehistoric times fire destroyed the largest of these.

A separate area, Montezuma Well, six miles from the Castle, was added to the monument in 1947. It has important archeological and geological features. The area contains a small spring-fed lake or sink hemmed in by a cliff. The sink is 470 feet in diameter, and its depth is unknown. In the cliff are several small dwellings, and on the rim of the Well are the ruins of two large pueblos that have collapsed since their abandonment. There are irrigation canals and a burial ground near the Well. The combined area of the two sections comprises a little more than one square mile.

According to present evidence, archeologists estimate that Indians came into the Verde Valley from the south about 700 A. D., and built small, scattered houses, and raised crops in the fertile bottomland soil. About 1100, another group of Indians came in from the north and lived gregariously in large pueblos which they built on hilltops, mesas, and in cliffs usually located near farm lands. Tuzigoot National Monument, only twenty-seven miles from here by road, contains a fine example of the hilltop pueblo.

These people raised corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins for food, and they also grew cotton. They gathered black walnuts, berries, and other plants to supplement their diet. They hunted deer and smaller animals and dug salt from a nearby mine. They wove cotton fabrics, and the monument museum contains some of the best preserved specimens to be seen anywhere. They also made baskets, matting, and pottery, plain or red with a black interior. They traded pottery from tribes living on the plateau to the north, possibly the ancestors of the modern Hopis. The last of the trade ware that they received was made between 1350 and 1400 as revealed by tree-ring dates. It is assumed the Indians abandoned their homes in the Verde Valley about this time, and that lack of sanitation and disease had reduced their numbers so that they were easy prey for other Indians. Repeated raids on their fields may have caused a shortage of food. It is possible, too, that the Yavapai Indians came into the Verde Valley at this time and were a factor in the abandonment of the pueblo.

Headquarters is near the Castle section of the monument, and the address is Camp Verde, Arizona. There is a picnic ground where visitors sometimes camp. Overnight accommodations are available at Prescott, Arizona, sixty-five miles west, and at Flagstaff, sixty-four miles north. Accommodations may also be had at Cottonwood in colorful Oak Creek Canyon, and at Camp Verde only five miles away. The Castle is reached from Prescott over U. S. Highway 89 and 89A to Cottonwood and south to the monument. From Flagstaff it is reached over U. S. Highway 89A to the Cornville road and thence south. There are guided trips into the dwelling from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. every hour except 12:00 noon. The charge is thirty cents for adults who enter the building, five cents for children twelve to sixteen inclusive, and no charge for those under twelve. To reach the pueblo, seven ladders must be climbed, and hiking clothes are in order. The monument is open all year.

MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT, in south central Ohio, was established as a national monument in 1923. Until August 1946, it was administered by the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, at which time the National Park Service took charge. Covering fifty-seven acres, the feature of the monument is a group of twenty-four burial mounds inside a thirteen acre enclosure formed by a prehistoric earth wall. The site is located in a well-developed agricultural but scenic area on level ground above the west bank of the Scioto River. In the distance can be seen a range of hills, a western outcropping of the Appalachians called Mount Logan.

Archeologists tell us that Mound City was used as a ceremonial ground for the disposal of the dead. The surrounding wall is three or four feet high, and has entrances on the east and west sides. The mounds are cone-shaped, the largest of them approximately seventeen feet high and ninety feet in diameter. The Indians who created these strange mounds have been named the Hopewell after another group of Indians that built mounds nearby. It is not known where the Hopewell peoples came from, but it is

possible that they were living here by 1000 A. D. Dwelling in small groups in the general vicinity of the mounds, they may have raised corn to supplement a diet of wild vegetables, fruit and meat. It is believed that they lived a peaceful life, and that either through travel or trade obtained from distant areas many of the materials used in the making of artifacts that have been discovered in the mounds. Nothing is known about the end of the tribe. It may have been overcome by other tribes, or it may have disintegrated.

Much has been found in the mounds to show that the Hopewell peoples surpassed most other Indian tribes of North America in their artistic development. Their elaborate burial practices, together with their arts and crafts, are outstanding characteristics of their culture. They used copper traded from the Lake Superior country to make ceremonial headdresses, breastplates and other ornaments; and they obtained obsidian from the Rocky Mountains, and quartz and mica from the Allegheny Mountains for making weapons and ceremonial objects. Grizzly bear teeth from the West, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, and fresh water pearls from nearby streams were used in making art objects for the burials. They fashioned stone tobacco pipes decorated with carvings of animals and birds; they made a high grade of pottery, and wove with vegetable fibers. Animal bones and wood were employed in the making of various tools and utensils.

In 1846, explorers E. G. Squire and E. H. Davis unearthed many artifacts in the Mound City Group that are now in the British Museum, London. Another collection, discovered during excavations in 1920-21, is on exhibition in the Ohio State Museum, Columbus. These more recent excavations evidenced that the mounds were used by a later tribe that left tools and weapons differing from those of the Hopewell people. Almost nothing is known about these later Indians who dug the graves for their dead in the tops of the Hopewell mounds. Coming into the region, as they did, after the Hopewell occupation, but before the coming of European explorers, their civilization is often called the "Intrusive Mound Culture." They made extensive use of bone and horn for tools, and unlike the Hopewell people, they did not kill offerings as part of the burial rites.

Archeologists believe that, before the mounds were built, temples of wood may have stood in these locations, and that the temples were probably the scene of the last rites for the dead. They believe, too, that the temples were burned intentionally for purification, leaving the bones and offerings to be covered by the mounds. The building of the mounds was undoubtedly slow, because the Indians had only crude implements of wood, shell or bone for loading the earth into skins or baskets.

Headquarters is at the monument, and the address is Chillicothe, Ohio. Accommodations for visitors are not available at the reservation, but a hotel and tourist cabins are located in Chillicothe, four miles away, and others at Columbus, Ohio, forty-five miles north. The monument is reached over U. S. Highway 23 south from Columbus and north from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Chillicothe, where U. S. Highway 35 goes northwest to join State Route 104 to the monument. U. S. Highway 35 also runs southeast from Dayton, seventy miles to the monument; and U. S. Highway 50 runs one hundred miles northeast from Cincinnati to Chillicothe and the monument. The reservation is open all year.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT, in the northeast corner of Arizona, is within the Navajo Indian Reservation. It was established in 1909 and reduced in 1912 to an area of 360 acres in three separate sections. Each unit preserves one of the largest and most spectacular prehistoric cave villages in Arizona. These pueblos are Betatakin, the one most easily reached, Keet Seel, the largest, and Inscription House.

Betatakin, the "hillside house," is impressive. Its buildings, 700 years old, are strewn at various elevations along the stage-like floor of a huge cavity eroded by wind and water in a red sandstone cliff. Above the cave rises a symmetrical arch 236 feet high with abutments nearly 300 feet apart. The bold architectural lines and colorful

masses of this setting are enhanced by their location in the side of a forested canyon 500 feet deep through which flows a stream of clear water. Betatakin, excavated in 1917 by Mr. Neil M. Judd of the Smithsonian Institution, contains fifty-three dwellings, twenty-six storage rooms, six kivas, two grinding rooms in which are stone manos and metates used to grind corn, thirteen open courts and thirty-five other rooms whose use is not known. The pueblo is reached from monument headquarters over a mile and a half of steep switch-back trail. For those unable to make the climb, there is a look-out point on the canyon rim where binoculars are provided.

From Betatakin, Keet Seel is reached over a trail that winds eleven miles through the heart of a great wilderness. Horses may be rented for the journey from Navajos nearby. The trail, branching from the Betatakin trail, drops a thousand feet at the start, and then wanders along canyon bottoms beside streams and cataracts, dodging quicksands, coming at last to Keet Seel Canyon. Here in a cavity 350 feet long and fifty feet deep are the ruins of Keet Seel, the "broken pottery" village, largest cliff pueblo in Arizona. It consists of more than 160 rooms. Visitors explore this village with a guide, ascending to it by a forty foot ladder. In 1934 Keet Seel was partly excavated and the retaining walls stabilized to prevent further deterioration. The floor of Keet Seel Canyon, like that of Betatakin, is wooded and grassy, and this, with the brightly colored cliffs, make a picturesque setting.

Inscription House is thirty miles by road from monument headquarters, and three more miles by a foot trail that descends steeply into Nitsin Canyon to the seventy-five room pueblo. Here are several different kinds of construction. One is of wattle and daub, narrow, space-saving partitions made by binding slender sticks together with yucca leaves and covering with adobe; adobe bricks strengthened with grass; and ashlar or rough masonry. An unusual feature of this village are the T-shaped peepholes. The pueblo derives its name from an inscription dated 1661, believed to be of Spanish origin, carved on one of the walls.

Richard Wetherill discovered Keet Seel in 1893; while Betatakin and Inscription House were found in 1909 by Hooten John Wetherill. Fortunately there had been little damage done to the ruins by vandals, and an abundance of fine pottery was found at all three. Showing skilled workmanship, this pottery is of two kinds—polychrome redware and black-on-white.

The preamble to the National Park Service's master plan for Navajo National Monument reads: "The principal concern at Navajo should be protection (and preservation against vandalism, flood and fire). Development for public use should be held to a minimum. Here there should be forever an utterly primitive and unspoiled area, held intact for the few who are glad to pay with a little hardship for the privilege of magnificent solitude." Navajo is indeed situated in a superb wilderness—a region of shifting sand dunes, spectacular canyons and mesas, storms and flash floods. It invites the hardy. Navajo National Monument and Rainbow Bridge National Monument fifty-five miles away, are in equally inaccessible and primitive country. Let us keep them that way.

Headquarters is in the monument at the Betatakin section, and the address is Tonalear, Arizona. It is reached north from Flagstaff, Arizona, over U. S. Highway 89 to the junction with the road that branches right eleven miles north of Cameron, Arizona. From here the road runs through the village of Tuba City and the trading posts of Tonalear, Cowspring and Shonto to the monument, a distance of 138 miles. It is approached south and west from Mesa Verde National Primeval Park by way of Shiprock, New Mexico, or west and southwest by way of Cortez, Colorado, and the scenic Monument Valley, which is not a National Park Service area. These routes are hazardous and are recommended only to the well-equipped traveler. There are accommodations for visitors at Tonalear, forty miles southeast of Betatakin; at Shonto, ten miles southwest of Betatakin, and at Kayenta, thirty miles east. The monument is open all year, weather permitting.

Articles on the seven remaining archeological monuments will appear in the October issue.

ANNUAL BOARD MEETING—1947

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES

TIME: May 22. **Place:** The Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Those present: President Wharton presiding, Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Coolidge, Myers, Palmer, Preble, Stantz, Swingle, Culver, Erwin, Evans, Goodwin, Lodge, Roberts, Woodbury, Thompson, Wright, Executive Secretary Butcher and Field Secretary Packard.

From Remarks of the President

An important event during the past year has been the employment of an assistant, whom the Executive Committee recommends to be called Field Secretary. Mr. Fred M. Packard joined the staff in September, 1946. Another event is the forthcoming publication of our book entitled "Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments," written by our Executive Secretary, with the help of his good wife.

We have not yet overcome our financial handicap. Although the reserve fund has grown to over \$27,000, it is obviously far short of our goal of \$250,000.

Pressure by stockmen for turning over publicly-owned resources to private ownership has been mounting, especially in the West. There is danger that accomplishments of sixty years of conservation may be nullified. Fundamental resources such as forests, waters, grazing lands and minerals, which are owned by the American people through their governments, should remain in that ownership, subject, of course, to development by private enterprise under such regulations as will permit their yielding highest values for as long as possible. It is hard enough to protect the national parks against threats of commercial exploitation as it is. What would happen if the surrounding federal lands were surrendered to the mercies of private ownership? I believe it is imperative that the system of federal reservations be maintained intact, and their resources conserved for

public benefit. At present, the chief threat is against the grazing lands, both in and out of the national forests. If this drive should be successful, the next objective may be the meadows in the national parks and monuments. But the stockmen are not the only group concerned. The lumber and paper industries of the Olympic Peninsula are demanding that the magnificent rain forest of Olympic National Primeval Park be made available to them.

The Army Engineers always bear watching. I have received information from the Park Service that the engineers are contemplating construction of one or more dams on the Flathead River, Montana, which would flood areas along the western side of Glacier National Primeval Park, submerging nearly all of the winter range of moose, elk and deer in that section.

From Report of the Executive Secretary

It is through the efforts of Mr. Packard that the Association's work is now well rounded out. Prior to Mr. Packard's coming with us, the large amount of office work prevented our giving adequate attention to legislation and to many other things.

The Oxford University Press is financing and publicizing our book for us, the contracts for which were signed a month ago.

Last August, *Magazine Digest*, with a circulation of more than a million, published an article entitled "Our National Parks in Jeopardy" telling about the dangers to the parks and monuments and discussing the Association's work. The January issue of *Clubwoman*, magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, published an article by me entitled "National Parks Are not Secure." This reached more than 14,000 women's clubs throughout the country. Elsewhere, articles from our magazine have been published, particularly Sigurd Olson's "We Need Wilderness."

From Report of the Field Secretary

Approximately forty bills of importance to our work have appeared in the 80th Congress. The bill to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota, was opposed by the Association, on the grounds that the area did not meet national primeval park standards. The House Public Lands Committee amended the bill, changing the name of the area to "National Memorial Park," which added a new category, and the President signed the bill.

Hearings were held in April on the Barrett bill to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument. There was strong opposition to the bill, and indications are that it will not be approved this session. There is danger that oil may be found in regions nearby.

Several bills have been introduced to eliminate certain forested areas from the Olympic National Primeval Park. The details of the situation were presented in a news release to allied organizations in April. It is expected that hearings will be held in the West this summer.

The legislature of Florida appropriated \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands for the proposed Everglades National Primeval Park, and the President issued an executive order protecting the wildlife there. A bill has been introduced to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the Florida fund, and to acquire additional lands up to a total of two thousand square miles.

The bills to force the reduction of predators in Mount McKinley National Primeval Park have been reintroduced. The Association is on record opposing them.

We supported a bill to enable the Forest Service to acquire lands for the Superior roadless area. Testimony at the hearing was favorable. There is hope that the bill will pass this session.

There is a chance that this session will pass a water-pollution control bill. The Izaak Walton League and this Association are supporting the Mundt bill, H. R. 123, as the most desirable.

Park Service appropriations were cut ap-

proximately thirty percent by the House. The Association has urged that these funds be restored, and there appears to be sentiment in the Senate favoring this. \$200,000 for the purchase of private lands within parks was retained.

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources was re-established as a subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

RESOLUTIONS

Federal Landgrab

WHEREAS, over sixty years of effort by conservation-minded citizens have resulted in the establishment of extensive federally-owned reservations, including national parks and monuments, national forests, including wilderness areas, national grazing districts, national wildlife sanctuaries and others, and

WHEREAS, a number of bills pending in Congress would impair federal control of these reservations, and tend to the turning over of their resources to private control and ownership, and

WHEREAS, these resources are the property of the American people and should be safeguarded and developed in the public interest, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: that the National Parks Association is strongly opposed to the passage of any of these bills and will cooperate with other conservation groups in resisting the demands of selfish interests, and in assuring permanent public ownership of these basic resources.

Olympic Logging

The introduction of five bills in the present Congress, S. 711, S. 1240, H. R. 2750, H. R. 2751 and H. J. Res. 84, looking to modification of the boundaries of the Olympic National Park by the exclusion of substantial areas of the virgin rain forest is clear indication of the continued danger to that outstanding unit of the national park system. A year ago the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association went on record as strongly opposed to the then pending proposal to open the park or parts of it to logging.

At the annual meeting on May 22, 1947, the Board of Trustees voted to oppose any reduction of the park as proposed in the bills mentioned above.

SAN GORGONIO SAVED

ON June 18, the U. S. Forest Service announced its decision not to carry out the proposal to modify the boundaries of the San Gorgonio primitive area in Southern California for the installation of skiing facilities. (See *The San Gorgonio Fight*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, April 1947.)

The many members of our Association, as well as those of our allied organizations, who opposed the impairment of the primitive area, may feel proud of the decision of the Forest Service. According to Mr. Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, the decision was made "on the basis of testimony presented at a public hearing held last February, several thousand letters received from interested individuals and groups, and a careful appraisal of the problem by forest officers."

A release issued by the Forest Service says that the boundaries will remain practically unchanged. An area of 1400 acres north of Poopout Hill in Barton Flats will be eliminated from the reservation. This area, constituting a very small part of the whole, already contains several structures and roads usable by automobiles, and therefore is not suitable for primitive classifica-

tion. This withdrawal will permit the construction of approximately three quarters of a mile of road to the top of the hill and make it accessible for wilderness skiing without affecting the rest of the wilderness.

Mr. Watts said that "an important consideration in the San Gorgonio decision was the national aspect of the wilderness area."

Mr. Watts expressed the hope that the decision "would not disturb the splendid cooperation which has existed between skiers, their local associations and the National Ski Association and the Forest Service, as well as between skiers and wilderness groups." He gave assurance that the encouragement the Forest Service has always given winter sports in national forests would be continued. He paid tribute to the way wilderness people and skiers have worked for the accomplishment of common aims and objectives in the past. Calling ski touring and wilderness skiing appropriate forms of wilderness travel, the chief forester said he thought it quite possible that this form of use may soon rival summer use of wilderness areas in number of participants.

DEFENDERS OF FURBEARERS

A NEW national organization has been formed. Its objectives are to promote, through education and research, the elimination of cruel traps and all painful methods of capturing or killing furbearers everywhere, and the protection and conservation of such animals. The society will seek to accomplish these objectives through such activities as educational programs to familiarize the public with furbearers, their habits and value, and methods of conservation, with particular emphasis on the fact that all such animals form component parts of the fauna of their several habitats and are therefore entitled to receive reasonable treatment and protection from extirpation;

to encourage a more extensive development of fur farms and the labeling of non-trapped fur produced on such farms; to solicit the cooperation of fur farmers and others who can furnish the public with pelts humanely obtained.

Officers of Defenders of Furbearers are Delos E. Culver, President; Mrs. Edward Breck, Vice-President; Devereux Butcher, Secretary; Richard W. Westwood, Treasurer; Clifford Estes, Executive Secretary. Anyone interested in joining this group should write to Mr. Clifford Estes, Executive Secretary, Defenders of Furbearers, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE



Kenneth A. Reid

Kenneth A. Reid (*Your Heritage*), was born in southwestern Pennsylvania, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, graduating from the latter in 1917. He served in Field Artillery during the Mexican border dispute, and was a flyer during World War I. Mr. Reid became a member of the Izaak Walton League in 1922, and joined its staff in his present capacity in 1938. He declares that America has reaped the consequences of forgetting conservation during World War I and II, when thousands of acres of natural range land were put under the plow without thought of the ultimate effect, and overgrazing permitted to take its toll. Ensuing dust storms with loss of top soil, lowered water tables, and impoverishment or ruin of thousands of farmers and ranchmen, who were the victims of this land boom undertaken with government approval in the name of patriotism, constitute the nation's reward for lack of foresight in land management.

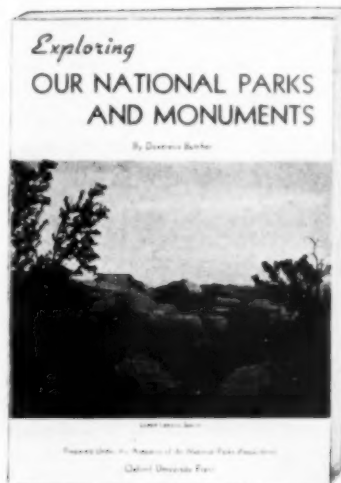


Olaus J. Murie

Olaus J. Murie (*The Olympic Attack*), is a resident of Jackson Hole, Wyoming. From 1920 to 1945 he was a biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and is now Director of the Wilderness Society. Mr. Murie's chief interest is biology, but he is attracted to writing and to the painting and photographing of wildlife. His activities as museum collector and field naturalist have taken him, in both summer and winter, to Hudson Bay and Labrador, the Aleutian Islands, to cen-

tral and northern Alaska, and on trips through the United States. He is a member of several scientific and conservation organizations, including the National Parks Association.

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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

80th Congress to July 1, 1947

S. 711 (Magnuson) **S. 1240** (Cain) **H. R. 2750** and **H. J. Res. 84** (Norman) **H. R. 2751** (Jackson) To provide for the study or reduction of the boundaries of Olympic National Park. Referred to the committees on Public Lands. Hearings have been postponed until a Congressional subcommittee can make a study on the ground this summer.—These bills are discussed in the editorial *Hold the Olympic Park Intact*, on page 3.

H. R. 2795 (Sheppard) To reduce and revise the boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Monument in the State of California. Introduced March 26. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Hearings have not been held.—Enactment of this legislation is favored by the National Park Service and the Association.

H. R. 731 (Lemke) To establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. Amended to name the area the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. Signed by the President April 25. Public Law 38.

H. R. 1330 (Barrett) To abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument. Introduced January 27. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Hearings were held on April 14, at which the Association and other organizations opposed the bill. No action has been taken by the Committee.

H. R. 2642 (Blatnik) **S. 1090** (Thye and Ball) To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota. Introduced March 20. Referred to the House Committee on the Public Lands and the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Hearings were held on the House bill April 22, and the Association testified in favor of enactment. No action has been reported by the Committee.

H. R. 2863 (Miller) **S. 891** (White) To provide for the protection of the Dall sheep, caribou, and other wildlife native to the Mount McKinley National Park area. Introduced March 13 and 14. Referred to the House Committee on the Public Lands and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. No hearings held.—The title of this bill is deceptive. The bill provides for the extirpation of the wolf and other predators within the park, and would endanger the national policy relating to wildlife preservation in national parks.

H. R. 49 (Farrington) To admit Hawaii to statehood. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Rewritten in Committee and reported out favorably.—The bill now contains a provision to permit continuation of federal ownership and jurisdiction over the Hawaii National Park.

H. Res. 21 (Andresen) To continue the Special Committee on Wildlife in the House.—This committee has been re-established as the Subcommittee on Wildlife Resources of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Congressman Raymond H. Burke is chairman.

H. R. 3378 (Smathers) **S. 1212** (Holland) Relating to the completion of the Everglades National Park, in the State of Florida. Introduced May 8 and 2. Referred to the committees on Public Lands.—These bills authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands for the proposed park area.

H. R. 3123 (Jones) Department of the Interior appropriation bill, 1948. The House cut the appropriation \$101,362,173 below the 1947 appropriation. The Park Service was cut \$15,713,300 below the 1947 appropriation to \$10,304,655, which is a cut of thirty percent below the Bureau of the Budget estimate for 1948.

H. R. 3601 (Dirksen) Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1948. The House cut the appropriation \$469,542,475 below the 1947 appropriation. The Forest Service was cut \$7,589,609 below the 1947 appropriation to \$39,013,391. Funds for the Soil Conservation Service and other conservation agencies of the Department were also drastically reduced.

S. 33 (McCarran) Relating to the management and administration of national forest grazing lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.—This bill would reduce the authority of the Forest Service over its grazing lands and place authority in the hands of local grazing permittees. It constitutes part of the notorious landgrab by private interests. (See *Your Heritage*, page 8.)

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